

## DERBEIESSEIRA [a] ROMANA.

By the Rev. Samuel Pegge, **MA.**

Read at the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, NOV. 12, 1789.

IT has been observed on a former occasion [b] that the county of DERBY in the British times constituted a part of that large tribe, the *Coritani*, or *Coitanni* [c], consequently it had then no peculiar provincial name.

It apparently deduces its present name from that of *Derby*, its principal town, and the question then will be, when this borough currently took its present appellation, as it was also sometimes anciently called *Northwarbig* [d]. The shire could not possibly receive its present denomination till after that æra.

I conceive, notwithstanding the whims and fancies of the heralds, who have given the town *a buck in a park* for its arms,



[a] *Charta Hen. I.* in *Chartulario Decani Linc.* *Domesday* has *Derbyshire*, as we write now, *c* having the power of *cb*. See *Hearne's Cur. Disc.* p. 46.

[b] *Nichol's Bibl. Top. Brit.* N° XXIV. p. 47.

[c] *Ibid.* p. 46.

[d] *Camden*, col. 587.

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as if it had been once a *habitation for deer* [e], that the name is contracted, as Mr. Camden thought, from *Derwenty* [f], a term expressive of its situation on the banks of the river Derwent. There was an old *Saxon* town at this place in the ninth century, called *Northworthothe*, to distinguish it probably from *Tamaworthothe*, or *Tamworth*; it was at that time of importance, and was taken by the *Danes*, who were then powerful in these parts. ~~All~~ <sup>They</sup> were principally seated at *Repton* upon *Trent*; and, as this new acquisition lay on another river, the river *Derwent*, not far distant, they thought proper to change the name of it to *Derwenty*, afterwards contracted to *Dearaby* and *Derby*. The words of *Fabius Ethelwerd* are very express on this point, “in locum qui *Northworthothe* nuncupatur, juxta autem *Danaam* “linguam *Dearaby* [g].” The town being of consequence, as aforesaid, and fortified, or at least having a castle [h], it was retaken by force of arms, A. 918, by the warlike prince *Æthelreda* [i], when it went by the name of *Dearaby*. And this, I presume, may be the first time it occurs under that denomination. On the whole, nothing can be more ridiculous or absurd than to suppose that the site of the town, when the *Danes* had it in possession was a *chace* or *forest* for deer.

[e] This opinion is also embraced by *Bp. Gibson*, *Camd. col. 587*.

[f] This *Etymon* I prefer to that from *bi*, *juxta*, & *dur aqua*, offered by *Bp. Gibson*, *ad Chron. Sax. p. 24. a.*, in that case, it ought rather to be *bidur* than *Durbi*.

[g] *Ethelwerd*, p. 843. *H. Huntingdon* calls it *Derbi*, on the same occasion p. 353.

[h] *H. Hunt. l. c.* The Castle was demolished at this time, and, as I think, never rebuilt. However, if it was, king *Edmund* retook it. *Item*, p. 355.

[i] *Chron. Sax. A. 918.*

The name of *Deoraby* is found on a coin of King *Æthelstan*, who acceded to the crown A. 925, and died A. 941, where the legend on the reverse is, *HEGENREDES MO ON DEORABY* [*Æ*], shewing, that the town was then of great consideration, was privileged with a mint, and usually went by its modern though contracted name.

England certainly was not distributed into counties till after the Saxons were completely settled in it; but there is no occasion to investigate the exact time when the several shires were first formed, as it will be sufficient to observe that this county could not well pass by its present name, as we apprehend, till about the year 900.

Our present enquiry, however, requires us to go into times of much higher antiquity than the date here specified; though before we enter on a detail of the *Roman* antiquities found within the limits of this little county, it will be highly proper to premise a word concerning the state and condition of the country at the time that people had concerns with it.

The Romans first arrived in Britain 55 years before the Birth of our Saviour; but it was long after that, before they made any permanent settlement in it, or had penetrated into the interior parts of the province, which probably did not happen till the reign of the Emperor *Claudius* A. D. 41, when, as we have good reason for thinking, this region of the *Coritani* was much covered with wood [*I*]. The Romans who first entered this

[*I*] Sir And. Fountaine, in Dr. Hickes's *Thesaur.* Tom. II. tab. II. The name also occurs there on a coin of king *Edgar*, tab. V.

[*I*] Nichols's *Biblioth. Top. Brit.* XXIV. p. 47. *Arch. VII.* p. 174.

quarter mixed, we may suppose, with the natives, so that the body of the people consisted of *Britons* and some few Romans intermingled with them.

One can hardly doubt but the *Coritani*, or *Indigenæ*, as I will call them, had discovered mines of *lead* (for we do not hear of any *copper* mines in Derbyshire) previous to the arrival of the Roman strangers. These last would consequently not only gain intelligence of such mines, but also of the *British* manner of working them. And thus it would be extremely natural for the new-comers, the masters, to encourage the natives to proceed in their accustomed employments; for these to be the miners or labourers, and they themselves to be the employers, the overseers, and the paymasters [*m*]. There seems to be no other way of accounting for the Roman letters which we find on that block of lead, melted in the reign of the Emperor Claudius [*n*]. Whence it is most evident, that this tract became known to the Romans very soon after they had gained any settlement in the island.

The Romans continued in Britain till A. 420; and it is but reasonable to expect, that in the compass of 475 years, reckoning from their first Invasion by Julius Cæsar, various evidences, tokens, and monuments of their residence here would appear, and every day more and more; indeed it would be strange if they did not. What I propose therefore is, to try to recollect and register the several instances that have occurred of their

[*m*] Galgacus, indeed, seems to insinuate, in his speech, that the Romans did not *pay*, but *compelled*, the natives to work at the mines as slaves; but this we may regard as a rhetorical flourish.

[*n*] It will be mentioned below,

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abode and exertions in these parts, which I may venture to augurate will prove no inconsiderable number.

In doing this, however, I shall take care not to put down any thing of doubtful authority; confining myself strictly to those remains which are *undoubtedly Roman*, and by all means endeavouring not to confound them with *British* antiquities, or those of other nations, *Saxons* or *Danes*, who have frequented this county and settled in it. I shall not therefore register that rich and curious jewel found in a barrow on *Winstor moor*, and described by my late friend, Mr. John Mander of Bakewell [o]. Nor, for the same reason, shall I mention the many *Celts*, that at various times have been found in the county, since now, whatever the opinion may have been formerly, they are decidedly adjudged to the *Celtic* nations. So the large silver plate, or dish, found at *Rifley*, about 5 miles from Derby, A. 1729, I omit, though the late Dr. Stukeley, who gave an account of it to his friend Roger Gale, Esq. 1736, thought it *Roman*, and conjectured it might rise as high in antiquity as the age of *Augustus*; because it was brought hither, as he imagines, from France, and therefore, though a curious piece of *Roman* antiquity, and also found here, does not come within the true meaning and intention of this memoir, as it does not appear from any one particular stated by the Doctor, that the Romans had ever been at *Rifley*, and he accounts for the plates coming to England in much later times.

Adhering again closely to the subject, I shall not excuse beyond the known limits of the county, and consequently shall

[o] *Arch.* Vol. III. p. 274.

not insert Mr. Rooke's *Villa Romana* [*p*], nor the Roman antiquities we meet with in Dr. Plott's Nat. Hist. of Staffordshire [*q*], though both places lie but *just without* the borders of our county. If, after all, a particular of dubious original shall chance to be noticed, care shall be taken to express the suspicion that attends it.

Now to chalk out and prescribe to ourselves some rational method of proceeding, as also for the accommodation of the reader, I shall dispose the various Roman antiquities hitherto discovered in the county of Derby, at least so far as they have come to my knowledge, under the following heads :

1. Lead.
2. Roads.
3. Stations.
4. Camps.
5. Urns.
6. Coins.
7. Inscriptions.
8. Lows or Barrows.

*Roman* remains, as will appear from the subsequent detail, have been found in almost every corner of our county ; inso-much that one may predict from this catalogue, without much presumption, that many more will be discovered in time coming, since it is certain that the places which we shall have occasion to mention were all, except *Little Chester* and *Brough*, not

[*p*] Arch. Vol. VII. p. 363.

[*q*] Dr. Plott, Nat. Hist. of Staff. p. 404.

known

known to have had any connection with the Romans, in the time of our illustrious and celebrated *Camden*.

### 1. Roman Lead.

We begin with that Roman block, or pig of lead, which, bearing the name of the Emperor *Claudius*, is the oldest of any hitherto discovered. It is now in the hands of our worthy member, Richard Molesworth, Esq. and was found upon *Matlock Moor*, A. 1787. The Society is possessed of a short Account of this piece, printed in Arch. Vol. IX. p. 45, and therefore no more needs be said of it here.

The next article of this class was also found on *Matlock Moor*, A. D. 1783, and is now in the possession of my friend, Mr. Adam Wolley the younger, of Matlock: it is described in the VIIth volume of the *Archæologia*, to which I beg leave to refer.

The third and last specimen of Derbyshire Roman lead was discovered upon *Cromford Moor*, April 1777, and bears the name of the Emperor *Hadrian*. It belongs to Peter Nightingale of Lee, Esq. and is illustrated with some necessary observations in the Vth volume of the *Archæologia*.

### 2. Roman Roads.

It must have been some time after their access, before the Romans would think of making military roads in our islands, as this could not well be done, till they were not only in force, but in peace and tranquillity, and also well acquainted with the bearings and situations of places. These roads are found to be more numerous than one would imagine.

*Ikenild-*

*Ikenild*-street, one of the four principal Roman roads in Britain, was traced A. D. 1768, from its entrance into Derbyshire to *Little Chester* and *Chesterfield*; and, by conjecture, to *Brough*, near *Rotherham* in *Yorkshire* [r].

Another shorter road, passing from *Brough* to *Buxton*, both in the Peak of Derbyshire, has also been traced [s].

Dr. Plot imagines a Roman road might go from *Edingall*, in Staffordshire to *Lullington*; and thence to *Repton*, in Derbyshire [t].

These were all the roads that were known in 1768; but since then, my late friend, the Rev. John Watson, Rector of Stockport, discovered a road, 1772, leading from *Brough* in the Peak to *Melandra cafile* there [u].

Mr. Watson also was of opinion, that a road went from *Melandra-cafile* to *Buxton* [v].

He asserts again, that another road passed from *Buxton* to *Stockport* [y], and this, which he states as coming from *Man-cbster* to *Buxton*, he has actually described [z].

My respectable and valued friend, Hayman Rooke, Esq. has this very year, 1788, given me some information of a Roman road, and called so by the common people, which goes from *Derby* (more probably from *Little Chester*) by *Hopton*, the seat of Philip Gell, Esq. over *Braffington-moor*, and, leaving *New*

[r] Bibl. Top. Brit. N° XXIV. p. 9. & seq.

[s] Ibid. p. 34. & seq.

[t] Dr. Plot, Hist. of Staff. p. 402.

[u] Archaeologia, Vol. III. p. 237.

[v] Ibid.

[y] Ibid.

[z] Bibl. Top. Brit. N° XXIV. p. 35.

"Haven, about a mile and a half to the left, takes its course to *Buxton*. In another letter, dated 31 May 1788, he says, "he traced it down the hill to the inclosures, where it had been destroyed by the plough."

Mr. James Pilkington, in his "View of the present State of Derbyshire," just published [a], has these words, "There is, according to tradition, another *Roman* road, the extremity of which appears at the distance of a few miles from *Buxton*. It begins at *Hurdlow House*, and extends to *Pike Hall*. It runs nearly parallel with the turnpike road, which leads to *Abbourn*. It appears highly probable, that this road was once a means of communication between the bath at *Buxton*, and the station or encampment, which I shall have occasion hereafter to shew the *Romans* had at *Paywick*."

To finish this business of the roads, it is supposed, and with abundant reason, that there went a military way in the later times of the empire, from *Little Chester* to *Nottingham* [b]. This we may be assured of, that the *Romans* formed many more roads than what occur in their famous Itinerary, such as may be termed *vie vicinales*, as going from station to station within the country [c].

### 3. Stations.

The Roman stations in Derbyshire, as contradistinguished to camps and intrenchments, and with reference to the Itinerary

[a] II. p. 8.

[b] Bibl. Top. Brit. N° XXIV. p. 23.

[c] Dr. Plot, Staff. p. 402. Mr. Hutchinson, Hist. of Durham, II. p. 486.

of Antoninus [*d*], were four on the Ikenild-street, and two on the *Bathom-Gate*, or the lesser Roman road.

Our prime station, that of which the remains are the most conspicuous, and where Roman coins, &c. have been found without number [*e*], and are still sometimes found, is noticed in the XIIith Iter of Richard of Cirencester by the name of *DERBENTIO*, and is now called *Little Chester*, near *Derby*. The town of *Derby* probably arose from its vicinity to this station, and in part, perhaps, from its ruins [*f*].

A second station on this road put down by Richard is now totally effaced in the author, both as to its name, and its distance from *Derbentio* [*g*].

Another station undoubtedly there was, on the road from *Derby* to *Chesterfield*, either at *Higbam* or *Limbury*, though we cannot with certainty pronounce at which [*b*].

The fourth and last station on this Iter was unquestionably *Chesterfield*, at 10 miles distance, where coins have been found [*i*], and which has been proved by other evidence to have been at *Tapton Hill* [*k*].

The two stations on what I have termed the *Lesser Roman Road* were *Brough* and *Buxton*; the first at the outset, the second at the termination of this short Iter. As to *Brough*, I

[*d*] *Bibl. Top. Brit.* N° XXIV. p. 13.

[*e*] *Camden*, col. 587. *Leland*, *Itin. VI.* p. 131.

[*f*] Of *Derby* and the two *Derbentia*, see more in *Bibl. Top. Brit.* p. 21.

[*g*] *Richard*, *Bibl. Top. Brit.* p. 13.

[*b*] *Ibid.* p. 28.

[*i*] *Ibid.* p. 29.

[*k*] *Ibid.* p. 30.

have

have nothing to add to what has been said in the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica* [!].

Buxton was indisputably a *Roman* station; the several roads pointing to it [m] intimate and confirm that. Mr. Watson afferts, "that at Buxton he had discovered the site of a *Roman* station, "unknown he believed *then* to any other antiquary but "himself[n]." But quære, whether this may not be the curious exploratory camp, which Mr. Rooke mentions in a letter to me, Sept. 22, 1787, "as being on *Croms Moors*, a moor about 4 miles from Buxton;" if so, the Buxton station could not be there, that place being too far distant certainly, it must not have been nearer to, or at the bath. And therefore let us enquire how things were there. There was a *Roman* well here close by St. Anne's well, where also were the ruins of the ancient bath[o]. But there seem to have been more baths than one anciently [p]. And as to the station here, Mr. Watson expressly says, "that on the top of the hill above the hall, in a "piece of ground called the *Stain* (or *Stan*) cliffs, are the visible "remains of an ancient settlement, which I doubt not was "Roman." In the summer of 1787, Mr. Rooke observed an oblong tumulus, with a ditch and vallum; and on removing the earth he found "a wall similar to that of the large room "in the *Roman Villa* at *Mansfield Woodhouse*, with offlets on the "out-sides. This inclosed the tumulus in an oblong square,

[!] N° XXIV. p. 34.

[m] See our 2d head, the *Roads*.

[n] *Archæologia*, Vol. III. p. 237.

[o] *Bibl. Top. Brit.* p. 35.

[p] *Ibid.* For a further account of the old Roman Bath discovered in 1781, see there p. 36.

" 46 feet by 22 feet 6 inches. Within it was a body of clay, which appeared to be rammed in, though some of the workmen thought it was the natural soil; which ever it was, the wall was certainly built against it. As the inside was rough and irregular, it might possibly have been a floor." This is Mr. Rooke's description, who then offers his conjecture concerning the intention of this tumulus. " He is apt to think, he says, that this must have been a *temple*; it is situate on the hill facing the crescent, and about 100 yards in a direct line from the hot spring. And he thinks it natural to suppose, that the Romans, after finding the salutary effects of these waters, would erect a temple to the presiding deity [q]. " The *Roman* road from *Fairfield* a man told him came into the present road near this ground; and if so, it could not be 20 yards from the *temple*, and ended there.

To dispatch this head; the camp of *Melandra Castle* in the parish of *Glossop*, discovered first by the late Mr. Watson, is, at this day, according to his account and delineation of it in the *Archæologia* [r], in a very perfect condition, and, considering the several *Roman* roads that terminate there, as also the structure of its vallum, very justly intitled to the name, the consequence, and dignity of a station.

#### 4. Roman Camps.

The Roman remains of this description in Derbyshire, it must be acknowledged, are but few. One, however, there is on *Pentrich common* [s].

[q] *Apollo*, perhaps, or *Minerva*.

[r] *Archæologia*, Vol. III. p. 236.

[s] *Bibl. Top. Brit.* N<sup>o</sup> XXIV. p. 26. See Mr. Pilkington, vol. II. p. 317.

Another

Another there is on *Combe-moſi*, as mentioned under the last head; and

Thirdly, there is a square camp amongst the gardens at *Cawleſton*, very viſible when you look upon the gardens from the castle.

In regard to the camp at *Parwich*, mentioned p. 9 of his "View," &c. Mr. Pilkington says, p. 284 of the same volume, "About half a mile north of the village may be seen some faint vestiges of a *Roman* encampment or station, at a place called *Lombards green*." He then describes it, and observes, that about 20 years ago, a labouring man found a military weapon, a considerable number of coins, and an urn of very great thickness in which the coins had most probably been deposited; and that the coins principally consisted of *Roman* *Denarii*; the number about eighty; and then follows a more particular detail of them.

The entrenchment on *Mam-Tor* at *Cawleſton*, is in the opinion both of Mr. Bray and Mr. Pilkington, most probably a *Roman* work [1].

##### 5. Roman Urns.

Two urns, one within the other, were found by Mr. Rooke, in a barrow on *Stanton-Moor* [u]; these, however, are not certainly *Roman*, but may be *British*, or *Roman-British*.

In opening a tumulus on Mr. Gell's estate near *Braffington Moor*, 1788, Mr. Rooke found fragments of an urn of coarse

[1] See Mr. Bray's Tour, p. 202. Mr. Pilkington's View, II. p. 402.

[u] *Archæologia*, Vol. VIII. p. 58.

clay,

clay, with bones, and the blade of an iron knife about 5 inches long [x]; part of the handle, which was of wood, appeared at the end, and the blade was evidently fixed in the haft 3½ inches deep. This blade was very much corroded, as was another to be mentioned below.

1779, Mr. Rooke opened a tumulus upon *Calton*, the hill above Chatsworth park, and found a small urn of coarse clay full of ashes. It was placed between two flat stones, and had another over it. Whether this be *British* or *Roman* may be doubted; its coarseness seems to speak it *British*.

#### 6. Roman Coins.

These have been found very frequently in the county of *Derby*, and in various places. Many at *Little Chester* [y], one in the camp at *Pentrich* [z], two at *Chesterfield* [a], a *Claudius Gothicus* in *Staveley* parish, and several at *Barleborough*, the estate of *Cornelius Heathcote Rhodes*, Esq.

About the year 1740, a pot of Roman Denarii was discovered near a place called *Greenhaugh-lane*, in the parish of *Alfreton*, in a hedge bottom; the coins were dispersed into many hands.

A poor labouring man, about 1770, found a large number of denarii, at a place in *Pleasley*, called *Stuffine wood*, and sold them

[x] See the plate, p. 35.

[y] See above, Art. 3.

[z] Bibl. Top. Brit. N° XXIV, p. 26.

[a] Ibid. p. 29.

to a person at *Manfield* for 5*l.* Mr. Martin, a farmer of *Pleasley*, has at this time three Roman coins found at the same place [b]. This farm, it seems, is very near Mr. *Rooke's Villa Romana*, so that the Romans appear to have much frequented this neighbourhood.

A very fine and perfect brass coin of the Emperor *Commodus* was found in *Chatsworth* park, and given to me by the late *Alexander Barker, Esq.* and I suppose his Grace the Duke of *Devonshire* may have it now, as I put it into his hands.

The late Mr. *John Reynolds* of *Crich* had four small brass Roman coins found somewhere between *Winstone* and *Bakewell*.

The manor of *Crich* is the place most eminent for discoveries of this kind, as there have been no less than four different repositories de-enterred there :

One, July 26, 1761, on the summit of the cliff.

Another, 1772, at *Fritebly*.

A third, in March 1783 in *Culland Park*.

And of the fourth the rev. *John Mason*, curate of *Crich*, a gentleman of good learning and equal curiosity, writes to me thus: Feb. 9, 1785, "As some labourers were getting stone upon *Edge-moor*, in *Crich* common, Jan. 9, 1788, they found in digging the surface two or three pieces of Roman coin, which they judged to be silver, and looking round with attention they observed an earthen pot, the upper side lying level with the surface of the ground: the pot was broken into many pieces, and as supposed, by the wheel of a carriage passing over it many years ago. Its shape, however, might be ascertained, which they described to me to be widest

[b] Information of Rev. *Chaworth Hallowes*, Rector of *Pleasley*, 1788.

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" in the middle, with a long narrow neck, about an inch in diameter; and they thought it might contain about two quarts. They found it full of coins, which mouldered away in their hands, except 9 or 10, and these by rubbing and pinching with their fingers they broke, all but 2 or 3. Of these last I have not seen any; of the others I procured three-fragments of two coins. One is of Gordianus III. the head with a radiated diadem. The other is a fragment of Philip the younger. These coins appear to be copper or iron covered with tin."

About 23 years ago, in the encampment at *Parwick*, about 80 Roman coins were discovered, chiefly Denarii, and a particular account of them is given by Mr. Pilkington [c].

#### 7. Roman Inscriptions.

An altar with a Latin inscription was formerly dug up at *Haddon* in Derbyshire, an ancient seat of his Grace the Duke of Rutland. It was sacred to *Mars Braciaca*, and some account of it, with a copy of the inscription, may be seen in the "Essay on the Coins of Cunobelin [d]."

Mr. Watson, whom I have often had occasion to mention, has also engraved a Roman inscription of the age, as he fancied, of the Emperor *Severus*, found near *Melandra Castle* [e].

[c] See Mr. Pilkington's View, II. p. 285.

[d] Printed 1766, p. 15.

[e] *Archæologia*, Vol. III. p. 236.

## 8. Roman Lows or Barrows.

As the various nations, inhabitants of our island, and the *Romans* or *Romanized-Britons* among the rest [f], have all used the *low*, or barrow, it is difficult, in many cases, to ascertain the *Roman* barrows, and to distinguish them with certainty from those of other people. The barrows are now chiefly found in the peak [g], whatever they may have been formerly, and the late Mr. Maty is egregiously mistaken, when he talks of lows about *Derby* [h], an error owing to not well knowing the face of the country, but gaining ideas and notions merely by hastily travelling in it, as is the case with too many of our tourists.

The criteria we have for judging and pronouncing a *tumulus* to be *Roman*, seem to be these two; first, if it be near one of their military ways; and secondly, from its contents; if, for instance, it affords any antiquities upon opening it, that are undoubtedly *Roman*, as coins, implements, urns, &c. Dr. Plot deemed several barrows to be *Roman* upon this ground [i].

The barrow containing the two urns, one within the other, mentioned above, p. 13, may perhaps be *Roman*.

Mr. Gell's barrow in the same page, exhibiting an iron knife, may with more certainty be esteemed such.

[f] *Archæologia*, Vol. VII. p. 138.

[g] *Ibid.* p. 131.

[h] Maty's *Review*, 1785, p. 351.

[i] Plot, *Nat. Hist. of Staff.* p. 403. See also Mr. Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*, p. i.

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After thus running over our eight heads, it may be proper to specify a few single articles of Roman extraction which have been found in our county.

The *Roman* bath at Buxton has been already spoken to.

The *rudera* of the *Roman* temple at Buxton have also been noticed.

The *Roman* bridge at *Little Chester* over the river *Derwent* is said to be visible at low water [k]. This was of wood probably, as the Romans, it is thought, erected no stone-bridges in Britain [l]; but many undoubtedly they had of timber [m].

A large Roman knife was found on Mr. Gell's estate near *Braffington moor*, by some labourers in making a plantation among some rocks, not far from the *tumulus* mentioned before, p. 33. It is of iron, 14 inches long, but much corroded with rust, as the lesser knife, fig. 1, found with fragments of urns and bones, in a *tumulus* near *Braffington moor*, May 21, 1788, part of the handle of the latter, which was of wood, appears also as at a, fig. 2. The blades are now the property of Mr. Rooke, who has been so obliging as to favour me with a drawing of them. Some parts of these knives, Mr. Rooke observed, had totally lost their magnetic power.

[k] Bibl. Top. Brit. N° XXIV. p. 19.

[l] Mr. Drake, *Eboracum*, p. 53. Mr. Brand, *Hist. of Newcastle*.

[m] Bibl. Top. Brit. N° XXIV. p. 19.



The result, upon the whole, seems to be, that the Romans were concerned, as Dr. Plot observes, in a multitude of places in the interior parts of the country, remote from their military ways; that more *Roman* antiquities, variety and number taken together, have been found in the county of *Derby*, than in any other province included in the generical name of *Coritani* (though they are not fewer than five) or perhaps than in most other counties in England. And, further, that were gentlemen in their respective counties, and we have members, I presume, from most parts of the kingdom, to enumerate and point out the several places within their districts and provinces, where Roman remains,

remains, including antiquities of all the different kinds, have been found, in some such manner as is here done, we should have an excellent *Britannia Romana*, on a very extensive plan. Whence it would appear, that our island had indeed been a favourite province, as Dr. Stukeley [n] terms it, with that great people, and that they had in fact occupied or visited almost every corner of it [o].

I am, Sir, with great esteem,

Your most obedient servant,

Whittington, Dec. 1, 1788.

SAMUEL PEGGE.

[n] Itin. II. p. 61.

[o] Dr. Plott, Staff. p. 403. 405.



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